RALEIGH, N. C.

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THE FREBOMEN'S CONVENTION.

We surrender our editorial space to-day to the proceedings of the Freedmen's Convention. They will probably be of more interest to our readers generally than anything that we could offer. They speak for themselves, and their remarkably conciliatory and conservative tone demands full of encouraging promise for the future. no comment from us.

The Freedmen's Convention-Spirit of the Press.

The following extracts from the Raleigh papers, relative to the Freedmen's Convention, will be of interest as reflecting the opinions of some of the whites of the community:

. The address of the Colored Convention, adopday, to the State Convention, is couched in good language, sets forth fac's as they are, is highly conservative and in all respects respectful to the whites or superior race; and we trust that the members of the State Convention will maturely consider their duties and obligations to this unfortunate race, and then act with wisdom, discretion and justice.

We have not att nded any of the meetings of Convention, but learn that the proceedings have been marked by harmony, decorum and good feeling, and that there is an absence of everything like arrogance and defiance in the bearing me in my position to watch over an defind the is and deportment of its members. We are glad of this for the sake of the blacks as well as for our own sake, for the two races have got to live here together, and it is better they should be friends than enemies. There are some blacks that want to live and consume without work, and some whites who would get their labor for nothing, cares and prayers in its behalf as well as from its out y impressed with a legal right of sec ssion from sylvania regiment. They were detailed but we have an abiding confidence that the great intrinsic importance-and like every other work of majority of both races mean to do right and not the past it seemed to reel and to be ready to fall justly towards each other, and time will, we Lust, so harmonize all things as to render the blacks and the whites entirely satisfied with the present condition of things.

We see nothing to object to in the address of the Freedmen, but, on the contrary, much to commend ; and we dow t not but it will receive i flore that class chained that the flires and to ch a respectful consideration at the hands of the State Convention. - Progres.

The above report in general is in good taste, and exhibits ability and spholar ship. We hope that the Convention may receive the committee respectfully, and give them a just a'Qd considerate hearing .- Standard.

for several days. It would be unjust to take for | cossities of the times to work out its or ginal purpos granted the rumors which we hear of its doings. We publish on another page the well written address of the Convention to the State Corvention. It is admirable in temper felicitous in its style and modest in the tone o' its demands -Were the speeches and general tenor of the conduct of our colored people in unison with this address, we are satisfied no harm would result from any prudent effort they might make to elevate the race. But rumor connects with their public speeches and private conversations, inflammatory and exciting remarks, which only tend to excite counter irritation and to close the cars of the whites against all appeals - Sentinel.

We have only to say to the Sentinel that if we relied on rumors altogether, it would repeatedly be the organ of the rabid secessionists. Further, if we examine the under-workings of any of the Constitutional Conventions yet held in the South, we find evidence of a different spirit in these bodies than the result of their deliberations would lead us to anticipate. The majority of the delegates of the Colored Convention were truly conservative, and their action is wholly judices, to diffuse sound sent ment, to unite in comconsistent.

SLAVERY, we all know, degrades its vi tims, but we sometimes forget that it degr. des the master still more. A correspondent who has seen this in the higher political authorities. South writes that "Honor in the estimation of the whites, has no place or application in their de wlings with the blacks." That is exactly the bigotry of Catholicism bims elf to be. in the Middle Ages, which taught that it was no sin to decei ve or cheat the Infidel. History has since considered the their utmost the energies of the people, which have the freedmen's Bureau, and which have exercised a retarding if not a says: New York Tribune.

about the South should not be so sweep- but the mo e established from the ordeal through the colonel will want to ing in their denunciations. There are whites here, as d plenty of them too, who are as honest in their dealings with the Freedmen as the Tribune, or any one else would require.

In his call for an election of delegates to the Constitutional-Convention, Governor Marvin, of Florida, says :-

"By the operations and results of the war, slavery has ceased to exist in this mained in a sound condition and the machinery State. It cannot be revived. Every was kept in working order during the whole of the voter for delegates to the convention in war, and within the lines of hostile forces My taking the amnesty oath takes a solenin prayers were answered, by desires were accord oath to support the freedom of the former their useful functions through all the glom and slave. The freedom intended is the full, trial f civil war, and when the last guis were ample, and complete freedom of the cita- fired their doors were open, they counted their zen of the United States. This does not popils by scores of thouse de and were shedding necessarily include the privilege of voting but it does include the idea of full consti- way of this cause; but I cannot dou t in regard to tutional guaranties of future possession the desires of those whose business it will be to and quiet enjoyment. The question of reerganize the State, and I am satisfied there will be trouble Union has a right to compel then all to rehis voting is an open question - a proper security and prosperity of society. subject for discussion—and it is to be de-cided as a question of sound policy by the convention to be called.

Governor of North Carolina : the restoration of peace. It was known that I was support a general system of public schools. Superintendent for the State when hostilities com-

With my views of duty I could not resign the office which I held when the so called o dinance of of all there is a vast saving of expense for opard and Secession was passed; nor could I refuse to act when | fuel, for buildings and furniture, while the cost of re elected by su cooding Legislatures during the uition paid by all, in the way of tax, is much less progress of the attempted revolutio . I have ever than in any other system. And let us glance for a regarded our Common School system as the greatest temporal interest of our people; I had long la this time such a burder. B hold the moral des labored with an honest purpose and ardent heart to promote their efficiency, and when the war com menced they were in a most hopeful conditio, and hundreds of young men are so maimed as to be una-

As a friend to moral progress I could not but dread the effects of civil war, whatever its objects; and when the recent convulsion came upon us I be leved it to be the duty of those engaged in pro moting the rel gious and educational interests of the community to stand firm in their places and to labor w th greater zeal and diligence than ever. My views on this subject are clearly shown in th records of the past; and I am thank ul to be able to say that by word and action, under the pressure of every trial, and in the face of high example to the contrary, I was enabled to maintain the principle that no military or other necessities of a ted on Wednesday and published by us yester- people can justify the suspension of their moral

It was perfectly clear to my mind that the closing of the Schools of the State would but add to and aggravate the evils al ways incident to wr; and I to t sure that if any part of the resources of the Literary Fund w re once diverted from their proper use and their original purpose, the whole Fund would soon be waisted never again to be re

With these convictions and witnessing with prof and interest the a settled condition of public opinion on every subject, and the discosition of many to cut loose from every fixed habit and prin ciple of the past, I believed that God had placed terests of a gre-t moral agency affecting the character and welfare of he whole State; nor did I have to wait an hour to witness the dangers threat ening the institution, and the neces ity of meeting and repell ng them At the first shock of the recent political earthquake I naturally turned to an Institution dear as a child to me, from past labors into instant and total ruin.

T s are its pecuniary resources seemed essentito the saccessful p osecuri n of the military enter prises of the country. Many others regarding the var as likely to be if short duration, were to supending all the danctions of civil organis as dura the existe of of postilities w.i - another a front and of a system so exter sive were most needed in the ar mies of the Consederacy.

To these o en diffi ulties risi g from short sight but honest, earnest and general convictions as to public expediency, there were there of a more it si to ous and dang-rous character, having this orinos ly, in an inveterate but co cealed to strict p puter rights and progress, and thew avait gots We have had no reporter at this Convention of the confusion, shang a passions and appet at no

> It was all ged that the Schools would have to be suspended for want of books, -- that their revenues were needed to buy bread for those whose mairie wants were more pressing than their mental -that C mon Schools were an offspring of N riber fanaticism, that the children were needed to tabor i the fie ds and shops, and that they could not pursue their studies to advantage in a time of such general

It is perfectly apparent that the Common School system as a mere machine, without a goiding hand, could not have surmounted any one of these obstacles and it is equally clear to all conversant with the past that its interests had to be watched with ceaseless vigilance, and defended at the same time, at many prints. Bever in its history did it so much need a riend who would attach himself wholly to its interests, and make it his special mission during the passing revolution to nurse and defend it. I felt that Providence had devolved this great task on me; and whatever have been may failings of judgment, I am sure that I have stood at my post during all the long night of storm through which we passed, with straiuing eyes and a steadfast heart.

Early off rts were made to answer all objections to the existence and success of Common Schools -to expose the fatal delusions in regard to the relative importance of moral and physical agencies-to prove that a suspension of the Schools during the war, an the appropriation of their resources to other ends would be utterly disastrous-to correct popular premore efforts the friends of moral progress, to bring their joint influence to bear on the right points, to rem ove real difficulties, such as the want of text boo ks, to impress right views on subordinate officers in regard to the great principles at stake and to encour age them to persevering efforts, and to exercise an it fluence for good, and by legitimate means, on the

It is unnecessary to detail the special efforts in any of these directions; the records of some are am. ple a nd will pass into history, while others are best known to Him in whose eye the actor ever felt

The result is, that during four years of trials unexampled in history, f trials which have taxed to he has been assigned to duty with Col. blighting influence n ne rly every other interest Correspondents and others in writing of society, the most sensitive institution of the

> A severe moral betale was fought and won; and t was fina ly and firmly decided as a pri ciple no the proceeds were always to be directed to the original purpose, and that the schools being as important in war as well as in peace were to be kep topen as long as the were child en to be taught and teachers to instruct them.

For obvious re-sons the average length of the schools and the attendance of pupils were dunin ished; but public opinion had become fixed that then were never to be suspended, and they re

New difficulties now present themselves in the

be impossible? And if the enterprise is not clearly Cavalry, let Georgia Infantry, 3d Illinois be a question of choice.

tinue civiliz d and not educate its children? And is of the subject and to the relations which I have of all educational systems? This process of reasonof the history of the Common Schools of the State to-wit; that if we are able to maintain our civilizaduring the late civil war, and of their condition at | tion and our republican institutions, we are able to

menced, and that I was continued in this position State is thrown equally on all according to their and the 11th U.S. Colored Artillery. means it is comparatively light to each individual; and when the schools are brought within the reach mement at some of the inducements for assuming at tions created by the war! Thousands of poor children have been bereaved of their natural supportble to earn a living by manual labor.

The machinery of the Common School system has not been stopped ling enough to be rasted. This generation is familiar with the institution, while it is work of extr me difficulty, as our former history proves, to establish and operate succe sifully a system ducated for them and by them.

The undeveloped resources of our State are boundss-there is no greater opening on earth for houest and skillful enterprise than in North Cirolina. scioace; and in a hundred inviting and scarcely explored fills wealth wil speedily and surely reward

acor directed by intelligence And if our reliance is on foreign aid, can we expect an immig ation of the kind of men we need into a State was n their children must grow up in ignor ne? Wed sie to see a large inflag of intelligent w rking class a from other States and countries; and these are the very persons for whom good systems of public schools have the greatest attrac-

To all this let it be added that higher institutions of arming multiply and prosper only in communities where the spirit of education is fostered among the mases; a'ud, f this we have an ample and instructive C saical S hools put in operatio in North Carolina in the twenty fine years subseeding the establishment of Common Scho ls than in all our previous nore or so yous than in former tim s.

With such considerations before me, and There ik a the liberty of offering som suggesacrof the Sta - bay in fo me " tim s shown is ju down your ristrate nistury of the cause c as attacer im f your elevation with highes mi 1 g y tin State, and th re at Presentlives to acit a which you will no. fail to we A

ners with an in I have ig the stoll, so v y of sire of law out the energies of this nick prest as appeared interests of the tuture ar

se apprincing Covention take some action to reeva from uncertain responsibilities, those who were the g as charmen of B ards of County Superinteddents at the time of John ton's surrender.

The machin-ry of the Com now School system being hen in operation, many of the persons referred t were to p assession of funds of the character of Conderate notes and bonds, held for the purpose of arrying on the Schools; and doubtless there were utstanding drafts which had not been presented to hese officers, and they, in a supposed official capaciy, had incurred other liabilities while all the currency and public securities in their bands, and for which they were under bonds, became entirely worthless. It is due to add that those who had control of the Literary Fund during the war manifested a sincere lesire to see it secure tas far as possible, teom the chances of destruction, and the proceeds applied to their criginal purposes; and to say that I am prepared cheerfully to turnish to you and to the Convention uny information in my power, and that I would be pleased to have investigation, searching and fair, into my action and motives connected with our Common

I must express, in conclusion, my abiding interest a cause which has long filled my heart, and you may depend on my hearty sympathy and support in any just schemes with regard to it which your wisdom and patriotism may suggest. Very respectfully, and truly your obedient ser-

C. H. WILEY.

GREENSBORO, N. C. Sept. 13, 1865. I'. S. It will be understood, of course that this s not designed as an official report, but merely as a atement from a private individual of affairs in rela-

THE SITUATION IN NORTH CAROLINA .-An officer of the 1st U.S. Colored troops, writing to a friend in Washington D. C., from Raleigh, N. C., where

. My regiment has been ordered to be mustered out, but I am not relieved, and make some arrangement to retain me in legitimacy and justification of the political fairs in Mississippi, has made an interservice. I have about made up my mind that I don't wish to stay, particularly in more to be questioned that the Literary Fund was view of the President's intention to withto be continued in the old and safe investments, draw all troops from the South within a short time.

I am not going to stay here and try to wheedle and coax rebels to do as I want them to. If the Bureau is not to be clothed with sufficient power to execute its orders, I want to get out of it as soon as possible. If the President really intends to withdraw the roops, and everything here indicates it, he must be either hopelessly blind or recklessly negligent as to the real necessities of the case.

I cannot speak for other States, but I to assert that; with the present loose w. sy of ad ministering the oath an lexten ting pardons and political privileges by virtue of the organization whereby consider the measure especially a me to reits, North Carolina is not capable they became constituent parts of the of governing herself within the Union. Union, a fixed right to remain in it and There are not troops enough here now, he of it, that right is reciprocated, and the before Spring.

diate muster out of the 2d Colorado want of power. This can never sink to

Common Schools—Communication from Rev. hopeless, should we not undertake it? Can it be Cavalry, 11th Indiana Cavalry, 37th admitted that any people is too poor to preserve the Iowa Infantry, 2c Infantry and 1st Cavalry, 11th Indiana Cavalry, 37th admitted that any people is too poor to preserve the Iowa Infantry, 2c Infantry and 1st Cavalry, 11th Indiana Cavalry, 37th admitted that any people is too poor to preserve the Iowa Infantry, 2c Infantry and 1st Cavalry, 11th Indiana Cavalry, 37th admitted that any people is too poor to preserve the Iowa Infantry, 2c Infantry and 1st Cavalry, 11th Indiana Cavalry, 37th admitted that any people is too poor to preserve the Iowa Infantry, 2c Infantry and 1st Cavalry, 11th Indiana Cavalry, 37th admitted that any people is too poor to preserve the Iowa Infantry, 2c Infantry and 1st Cavalry, 11th Indiana Cavalry, 37th Iowa Infantry, 2c Infantry and 1st Cavalry, 11th Indiana Cavalry, 37th Iowa Infantry, 2c Infantry and 1st Cavalry, 11th Indiana Cavalry, 37th Iowa Infantry, 2c Infantry and 1st Cavalry, 11th Indiana Cavalry, 37th Iowa Infantry, 2c Infantry and 1st Cavalry, 11th Indiana Cavalry, 37th Iowa Infantry, 2c Infantry, 2c Infantry, 2c Infantry, 2c Infantry, 2c Infantry, 37th Iowa Infan alry of Louisiana Volunteers, 2d Maine in a letter from Virginia, writes as fol-Siz: It seems to me to be due to the importance not a system of public district schools the cheapest Cavalry, 4th and 7th Batteries Massachu- lows setts Artillery, 14th Missouri Cavalry, borne to it, that I should make to you a statement ing, strictly logical, leads to an inevitable conclusion, 12th Tennessee Cavalry, 1st Texas Cavalry, 9th Wisconsin Battery of Artillery, 3t Wisconsin Cavalry, 1st, 5th, 6th. When the burden of educating the children of the 20th and 27th U. S. Colored Infantry

> THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION. BY ALBERT MAIHEWS.

One of our national foibles is a tender indulgence towards what has been, perhaps very dangerously, termed a "revolutionary right." Was it wise or safe to have admitted this comparative stranger into the old family of civil rights ?-Is not the expression, in the sense it is meant to be used, a solecism? Is right predicable of revolution at all? Right as recognized in society-civil rights-is of public schools among a people who have not been the creation of law. Law is in truth the epitome of established right. Revolution, by its very term, contemplates the evert row of law. Where revolution ac-In agriculture, in manufactures and in mining turally begins, law usually ends. Inter there was a rions harve a awaiting the application of arma silent leges. Civil right, on the contrary, depends upon law for its recognition and supp rt. Revolution is the child of force and violence. Law is peace; revolution is turbulence.

To consider merely abstract rights, that might be predicated of man in an imagi nary and improbable state of nature, only tends to confuse the subject. The matter is complex and refined enough, with facts and actual things for a basis. While, to consider merely moral rights, confounds min as an individual with man in his justration to our past care r. There were mor civil and political relations. Men live in Colleges, Seminarl s. and Acadenies, Select and organized society; and society presupposes law. From that alone do they derive all their civil rights, whether relat- two soldiers, to whom I introduced my distory; and the average coudition of these instituting to property, personal or political self, and by whom I was invited to stay tions, though comparatively so numerous, was much franchise. For a part of an entire po- and see the school in session. Buth teachlitical community, therefore, to set up a ers were enlisted men, privates in a Penn si the premis e, I have been auxiously constitute the rest, without clear authority of the at their own request for this dury. ing diff rout pa . for raising finds to replace organic law of the and, and to put this pay is given them, but while engaged in s which will probably be I at to a great ex a. forward as a "revolutionary" right, would teaching they are relieved from all cam seem to be in effect a contradiction in duties. One was without experience as terms. Would it not be impliedly at the in I Teisner. Ned I sek y us our fu m tting that there could really be no school-master before entering the army. ous de to of this who san jet? Both of a d such right, and yet, at the same time, the mi ent gentleman wh Alsthe off e of Treas- asking the recognition as rightful of a and thirty children of all ages between presented authority rebelliously to effect three and twenty, were assembled and the the destruction of law and the subversion school exercises began. "I want to be at

of all right? In one sense, indeed, there may be a right of revelation, as contradistinguishof from robellion Revoution, in the aspect, is coming according to, or at least not in violation of, the organic law of the land. By organic law of the land i meant the constitution of a State-wraege dent, under Gal, on the astign of the present ten or unwritte," - whether matter of contract, express or implied, historical or traditionary. Revolation thus considered tints and shades of yellow among the forty is a mode of eff cting radical reform, an may be peaceable, and most be conserva- twenty-seven who seemed to be pure tive. On the other hand, rebellion thus Afri an Among the girls the proportion considered, is change of organic law produced by violence. By an inherent ne cessity of its nature, it knows no law but its own unbridled will, and beats down every opposing law in its path. Right can hardly be predicable of that which yields only to necessity, and is not regu- could tell which were vowels and which lated except by violence and irresponsi- consonants. I thought they had made destructive, and, if opposed, becomes which they had been under instruction. warlike. The contrast, then, is very great. Revolution, in this view, is reformation subordinated to organic law. Rebellion is resistance to, and, if successful, is subversive of organic law. It may prevail by the enforced consent of society-by a coup d'etat-or by a mili-

and destructive. Perhaps the whole fallacy and seeming confusion of ideas come from calling things by wrong names, and as Burke says, "turning a case of necessity into a rule of law." Strictly speaking, there can hardly be such a thing as a "right of revotion to a public interest with which be was formerly | lution" or a "right of secession." There may be a power of revolution and a power of secession. Power and right are two publican, urging upon its readers the im different things. Those who attempt to portance of providing for the education of exercise such powers, whether a political their children, speaks of the freedmen's leader or a fragment of a community, do so at their peril, precisely as any other violaters of law. Necessity may, perhaps, justify the act, and success may indeed py to these children of a degraded race, a crown the result. If strong enough to which our own are deprived through ou overpower the law as it is, the victor culpable neglect and thoughtlessuess." creates a new law, and of course is free to recognize the validity and establish the convulsion which gave him birth. Is not esting report. He states that 115 plantathis the marrow of the so-called revolu- tions are leased in Louisiana, 57 of them

stand this matter more fully. Neverthe- blacks. There are 13,500 acres in 8 less it has addled the brains of many plantations in Louisiana and Mississipp good-natured and well-meaning persons leased to blacks, and 52,800 in the same for a long time. We hope it is in States, in 170 plantations, leased to its grave now. The specious sophistries whites. About one-half of the land that have kept it in countenance have been leased to whites were abandoned, owing also, for the most part, quietly laid away to the overflow of the Mississippi. A in their final resting place, and it would tremendous effort is being made by late be idle to rehearse them here. An Ameri- rebels for the recovery of their property can doctrine has sprung out of the ashes especially of lands which are in possess of this buried majesty of Palmetto, which ion of negroes The Colonel thinks that sounds much better to the ear of true if Gov. Sharkey's militia order is carried patriotism. That doctrine may be stated out, it will be impossible to preven thus: Each of the several States having, trouble with the alarmed blacks, who Orders na we been issued for the imme-cessity of its own nature, unless it fails for

Education of the Colored People Southern correspondent of the Nation.

"These gentlemen firmly believe that the negro not only will be, but that, in most parts of the South, he to-day is a panper. Yet I find no man who does not admit that; in his own particular neigh borhood, the negroes are doing tolerably well-are performing whatever agricultu ral labor is done. From the most trustworthy sources I learn that, in the vicinity of Lynchburg, of Danville, Wythevillein counties embracing a great part of Southern and Southwestern Virginia-the colored population may be truly described as orderly, industrious and self-support ing. And this seems to be plainly shows by the reports, drawn up by the govern ment officials, of the issue to citizens o what are known as "Destitute rations."-The exact figures I have in the case of two counties only. During the month o June, relief was furnished 961 persons in Bedford County; of these, 13 were black In Campbell County, 530 persons received sustenance from the government; of thes 530 persons, 12 were blacks. In other counties, sometimes less, sometimes greate numbers of persons than in Bedford an Campbell were supplied with tood, and them all the proportion of the negroes t the white people was substantially th same with that given above.

"Walking along the main street th other morning, I met several parties " boys and girls with primers in their handevidently on their way to school Turn ing about in my walk I followed them til came to the door of a large brick tobacco warehouse or manufactory. Looking in I saw that it was empty of merchanlise, and fitted up with benches as for school. The scholars were there also, and teacher; the other told me he had been a "By nine o'clock, about one hundred

angel," was sung in clear and pleasant times, and with great correctness of emphasis and promociation. The first stanz and chorus was all the children knew, and the rest of the hymn they sangtwolines at a ime as he teacher dealt it out to them

"While the singing went on, I amuse nyself by counting the tares which gav unmistakeable evidence of their owner being of mixed blood There were a nine boys present, and I could find bu was much the same.

"After the singing, a chapter in the New Testament was read, and then the alphabet class recited. They knew their letters backwards and forwards they could pick out the letters by name, and they ble violation. Rebellion is intrinsically rapid progress in the four weeks during "A more advanced class then read column of a child's paper. One or two or

they were slaves. In Lynchburg, besides this school, which contains about one hundred and fitty tary usurpation, but it is always violent pupils, there is another, taught in the same way, which contains three hundred and fifty more children. It is a pleasant and encouraging sight to see the willingness with which the scholars apply themselves to their lessons, and the very respectable measure of success which rewards then

the little girls read exceedingly well -

They had been taught, they said, when

"It is a sight, too, which has attracted some attention in Lynchburg. The Reschools, and says: "How utterly impor rant is it that benefits should not accrn turongh governmental or other philanthro

Col. Thomas, Agent of Freedmen's af by whites, and 59 by blacks; also, 1 t. The American people, at length, under- in Mississippi; 133 by whites, and 23 b. against them.

> A letter came a sport tine since, en dorsed on the outside as follows: "Soldier's letter-shove it ahead, Plenty of hard tack, and no soft bread Six months pay due, and nary a red."

JOURNAL OF FREEDOM:

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published at Raleigh,

CAPITAL OF MORTH CAROLINA,

EVE ! Y SATULDAY,

BROOKS & CRANE.

Res cotfu"y soliciting advertisements and subscripons, they promise to spare no pains or labor to make it first class j u nal.

Believing that it is warrant d by the Republican apirwhich she uld control our Democratic form of Govromen', the Journal will advocate the abrogation of li laws which make any distinction between men on eccount of color, and urge the enactment of laws such s will give every man equal rights. In other words, is the intention of the projectors to publish what is commonly called

I UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE PAPER

Expecting to be decounced, socially and politically, that class of the community who allow the macles to spointed is we receive any ancou agement in the South scept from the Freedmen On our own responsibility e United States who would be willing to effer it, we resent this prospectus to the world, and with natural ars of success we launch our frail bark on the fickle ide of public lavor. Our motto wi Ibe-

Equal Rights Before the Law for all Men---Social Conditions will Regulate Themselves.

All educational measures and other projects, tending o elevate and chilatianize mankind, generally, will reeive a cordina upp ert fre mus. The officers of the United States and of the State

lovernments will be sustained in very movement based n liberal, demecratic principles. As soon as the encouragement extended to us is soft-

ment to warrant it, wo shall comm nee the sublestien

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